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WEEKLY PEOPLE

VOL. XVIII, NO. 17.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1908.

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DIGEST AND COMMENT

OF THE HAPPENINGS OF THE WEEK

Significance of Unmasking "Anarchist Plots"—Contortions of Railroad Magnates—"Immediate Advantages" of the S. P. Turn Out Disappointments—Cheating Is the Device of the Rep. Dem System.

Wherever Preston's candidacy is mentioned in public the response is spontaneous, prompt, enthusiastic, earnest, reaching deep and spreading wide—the correct "echo" in proletarian breasts of the howl that goes up from the camp of Plunderbund at the bare suggestion of Preston's name.

"Terrible" and "most mysterious" Anarchist plots have been and are being unearthed by the vigilant police of Portugal. Nevertheless, much more "terrible" and much more "mysterious" plots are bound to be "unearthed." What else do the fresh and increasingly shocking revelations portend of corruption in the highest Government circles? Whenever the rulers of the ruling class need a diversion to draw attention from their own figures, Anarchist plots are "unearthed."

Silva rushed out of his restaurant in Goldfield pointing a gun at Preston, who was on picket duty for his Union, whereupon Preston shot him dead. Anywhere, a mining camp especially, Preston's act was justifiable. The only question involved is, Was Preston engaged in a lawful, or a criminal act when Silva assaulted him?

"He was engaged in a criminal act, picketing is criminal," answer the capitalist class and they convicted him, and keep him in from.

"He was engaged in a legitimate act, picketing is an exercise of civic rights," answers the militant Working Class, and they propose to liberate him, together with Smith who was sentenced as an alleged accomplice.

According to the New York "Times," political corruption is a "national institution." Reasoning from these premises "The Times" correctly enough declares that to expose the "country's institutions" is a crime not to be allowed. "The Times" should have gone a little further and tell its readers what punishment should be meted out to the criminal—hanging and quartering? or imprisonment for "murder," as was meted out to Preston and Smith?

With Orchard reprieved, "Diamondfield" Jack at large, and McParland in clover, it is inexplicable that the capitalist class should have been at a loss for candidates for their two leading parties. By a common impulse "tariff revisionists" and "standpatters," "silver bugs" and "gold bugs" alike recognize their representatives in Orchard, Diamondfield Jack and McParland. Here they had candidates, and to spare. Probably the trio is held in reserve for later use.

Golden is the opportunity of the labor fakir—if dry bones to gnaw at are gold. All a fakir now need do is to come "out in revolt against Gompers's attempt to rope him into Bryan's camp" and "pronounce himself for Taft." He will get speedy mention, also public praises, from the Republican capitalist press, and a silent job—at least promises of a job.

With John Mitchell stumping for Bryan, the poisoned chalice will be passed to the lips of the Socialist party. While the S. L. P. exposed, the S. P. boomed Mitchell in 1902 as "the great champion of Labor," when, in fact, the only thing he was champion of during the coal strike of that year was the bituminous coal mine barons led by Hanna, who made millions through the anthracite strike. Thus the "immediate" advantages gained by false policy are ever paid for later with usury.

"Judge," the humorous publication, is getting doubly humorous these days, with a grim humor that should bite its way into the brain of every wage worker. Its present issues are containing full page cartoons of the Full Dinner Pail, now grown bigger and adorned with the trunk, legs and tail of the

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From a painting by Otto Greiner, "ODYSSEUS AND THE SIRENS," The Mission of the S. L. P.

G. O. P. elephant, marching along to the thunderous applause of hundreds of beholders. But these beholders are not workingmen. On the contrary, their round paunches and sleek faces denote them to be business men, bankers, manufacturers and the like. Sure these can applaud the Full Dinner Pail. But the workingman is conspicuous by his absence from the cheering throng.

With Taft's convention rapped to order by a fatal 13 strokes of the gavel, and Bryan's nomination made on the fatal Friday, honors may seem easy on that score to the apprehensive watcher for omens. Yet if a bird's-eye view is taken of the two omens the coincidence cannot be escaped, or its significance lost sight of. Both the Republican and the Democratic party is marked Ichabod. The carrion crows are hovering over them.

The railroad magnates are tangling themselves faster and faster in the meshes of their lies. One day they declare that the bad times compel them to mark up rates, the next day they announce that there is a sharp demand for freight cars, and "business is booming." One day the momentum of robbery, which drives them to extort higher prices, drives them to make a poor mouth; another day the momentum of mendacity, which drives them to conceal the effects of their plunder, drives them to claim returning prosperity. And thus they, together with their ilk, are chronically with their feet in their mouths.

Cheat! Cheat! Cheat!—that is the motto, device and guiding star of the capitalist Republican or Democrat. Is this exaggeration? In this state 3,571 gas meters or 58 per cent. of the total number, are found to be "too fast." At the same time the railroad magnates are convicted of downright lying when they declare that there have been general and constant reductions in rates: the truth being that reductions were few and far between, while higher and still higher rates have been the rule.—Cheat! Cheat! Cheat!

What does this kick against the raising of freight rates, led by the Vanderbilt lines, mean? Are people gone out of their senses? Is Consuelo Vanderbilt, although now divorced from the Duke of Marlborough, not to maintain her ducal dignity? And must not Gladys Vanderbilt, although not yet divorced, keep up the style of her noble consort, the Hungarian count Szchenyi? Moreover, are there not other railroad directors' daughters panting after, and entitled to, similar consideration? Quite grumbling, ye unreasoning serfs of the globe of the capitalist-feudal domain called the United States of America.

Did anybody come across a dear old girl, Dame Free Trade? She has not been heard from since the Republican and Democratic conventions met and ad-

THEY FURNISH THE MUSIC

Cheering to the soul of the militants in the camp of the Labor Movement is the howl of concentrated rage that, with increasing bitterness and volume, is going up from the Republican-Democratic camp of capitalist usurpation at the nomination of M. R. Preston (the innocent workingman now in the State penitentiary of Nevada for no other offence than for having maintained his right to do picket duty for his Union) for President of the Nation by the Socialist Labor Party.

The Demo-Rep capitalist press, who hailed the self-confessed multi-murderer Orchard as a deliverer, who raised the felon to the dignity of their patron saint, and who were licked out of their boots upon the field of their own choosing the Court of Boise, Idaho—that press, from one end of the country to the other, is in hysterical indignation at "the insult" of nominating a "murderer" for President of the United States.

The New York "Evening Sun"—a limb of the New York "Sun," the pa-

per that headed an editorial "All Hall, Sheriff of Luzerne!" upon that officer's shooting in the back a lot of innocent workmen on strike in Pennsylvania—together with the "Evening Post"—the paper that prescribed "the rifle diet" to workingmen on strike, and that, on another occasion, suggested that Mayor Cleveland, of Jersey City, have his neck broken for siding with strikers—these two Rep.-Dem papers have taken the lead, and all the others have nicely followed, swelling the chorus of "righteous indignation."

Well may the Rep.-Dem press howl, and spew the venom of their wrath at the Socialist Labor Party.

The nomination of Preston has acted as it was meant to act. The S. L. P. harpoon has penetrated the self-satisfied rhinoceros hide of the Demo-Rep capitalist press.

The nomination of Preston was the most emphatic and effective assertion possible at this juncture on behalf of the Working Class, that, not in the keeping of the Capitalist Class, but in the keeping of the Working Class it-

self, is the character and standing of the members of militant proletariat. Not capitalist class interests, but the class interests of the proletariat set the standard of felony or honor.

No wonder the howl is loud, long, prolonged, intense and vast. It is the howl of the wounded beast of prey in the jungle.

When the Spartan hero held with a handful of warriors the pass of Thermopylae against the hosts of Xerxes he was notified that when these cast their spears the sun was darkened. "So much the better," answered the intrepid man of the occasion, "we shall then fight in the shade."

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MINNESOTA ENDORSES PRESTON.

Socialist Labor Party Calls upon Workingmen to Vote Its Ticket and Strike a Blow for Freedom.

Minneapolis, July 15.—Preston and Munro is the ticket which the Socialist Labor Party of Minnesota has put up for workingmen to vote for, and thereby strike a blow for freedom. The endorsing of this ticket took place on July 12 when the Minnesota State Committee of the Socialist Labor Party met and nominated for presidential elector C. W. Brandborg, of Henning, Minn., and for Governor, Peter Riel, of Minneapolis.

It costs the party \$50 for each candidate which it places upon the ballot. This works considerable hardship upon the organization, as workingmen are never loaded down with cash. That is why the Socialist Labor men are not naming a full ticket.

In a statement issued by the state committee to the voters of the state the committee says:

"We are prevented from placing more candidates on the ballot for lack of funds. Nevertheless with the candidates for elector and for Governor on the ballot, the workingmen are given a chance to render a blow for the freedom of Preston and Smith."

Lists for the collection of campaign funds are being circulated and workingmen are asked to contribute to the campaign of a working class party. Those who are willing to help along this purpose can obtain lists from the state secretary of the party, Otto Olson, 310 Seventh avenue South, Minneapolis.

Campaign literature will also be distributed and all interested workingmen should apply for it and help out in agitation work; full particulars to be had from Otto Olson.

RETURN OF "PROSPERITY."

The Whiting company, 4th st. and Lafayette Pl., New York, an adjunct of the Gorham Manufacturing Company, has introduced "prosperity" among its employees ahead of schedule time. According to the Wall Street game all mills of the country were to be opened about August 15 to assure workingmen of the return of the full dinner pail. But the Whiting company last Thursday gave its employees their full share of what was coming.

Full time was the order passed around, but only one half of the former force to tackle the job: this was the prospect presented the men. New time-slips and revised shop regulations have been posted up. The employees will be compelled to do double work and accept reduced wages. The wage cut effects everyone from assistant superintendent down.

It is rumored that the men are overhauling their old time opinions. They believed that a panic existed, but since this sudden attack of "returning confidence" they will vote for Taft—n

PRESTON CHEERED

HOWLING OF CAPITALIST PRESS MET WITH WORKING CLASS ENTHUSIASM.

DISRUPTERS SQUELCHED

Elizabeth, N. J., S. L. P. Men Open the Campaign with Splendid Open Air Meeting at Which S. P. Detractors of S. L. P. Candidate Retreat before Jeers of Workingmen Who Cheer the Intrepid Candidate of the S. L. P.

Elizabeth, N. J., July 12.—Last night the staunch comrades here conducted a remarkably large outdoor meeting at the corner of E. Jersey and Broad streets. Charles Sperle of Somerville was the speaker.

The audience was very attentive and intelligent, and approved of what the speaker pointed out. Literature was sold, and two questions asked and answered. Both questions, no doubt, were due to the howling of the corrupt capitalist press, for both questions, although coming from two individuals, covered the same point: "Who and what is Preston, the candidate of the Socialist Labor Party for the Presidency; and that the S. L. P. is not a true Marxian movement when it nominates a 'murderer' as its candidate for Presidency."

Both questions were answered. Preston is a miner and a wage worker convicted of murder for defending his life from an enraged restaurant keeper who drew a gun on him, because he (Preston) had assisted the waitresses of the restaurant keeper in demanding their rights while striking for decency etc. When a wage worker defends his life by shooting the assassin the capitalist press shouts murder; when a millionaire like Thaw shoots his victim from behind the capitalist press shouts Brain Storm. This the audience applauded vigorously. (It was also pointed out to the, no doubt, S. P. man who said that the S. L. P. was not Marxian) that Marx was not the founder of Socialism, but on the other discovered and exposed the development of capitalism. That was on trial and that Socialism was not on trial, and that in Marx's book "Capital" Marx does not mention Socialism. Sperle requested this S. P. man to prove his assertion that the S. L. P. were not true disciples of Marx. This made the intellectual move away amidst the jeering of the audience. It was also pointed out that the revolutionary Socialists were the best Christians, and best citizens in this or any other country, and that if this nation should elect Preston and Munro to office that they would be seated because it would then be the desire of the nation.

Sperle also pointed out that the Revolutionary Socialists do not create class hatred but endeavor to educate society to use the ballot to tear down the present system of society, which creates class hatred, and hand over the means of production to all of the people, and in that way the wealth of the world would be used to build man, instead of as now, destroy man. By changing the ownership of the means of life from a private property to collective property. Social evils like drunkards, prostitutes, strikes, shortened hours of labor without pay, capitalist scabbery and class hatred would disappear, like a snow-bank under an August sun.

Sperle also showed the political development of the colonies into the U. S. a political union of forty-six states. He pointed out that the Declaration of our forefathers demands us to change the form of Government when necessary. Sperle traced the development of the hand tool of our forefathers to the collective tool, the trust, of to-day, and showed the folly of false issues of the old parties who are simply political tinkerers, who make money their God, instead of making character their God. The speaker held that the future of society was bright, and that the future and its brightness lies in the hands of the working class of to-day, who are the only power on earth to bring good times by organizing in the factories, mills and mines in the I. W. W. industrial union, and with the S. L. P., the political union.

The two-hour meeting was immense and will bear fruit.

Press Committee.

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LONDON LETTER

LABOR M. P. S. SNUBBED BY THE KING.

Keir Hardie Threatens to Resign Because of It and Expects to Make the Matter an Issue with His Constituents — Railway Companies Turn "Sacred" Agreement Against Men — Police Allow Hooligans to Insult Suffragists and Then Arrest the Women as Offenders.

London, July 5.—Once in a while the King gives a garden-party at Windsor to which M. P. S. are invited. Recently such a garden-party was given when to and behold the names of Keir Hardie and two other Labor M. P. S. were omitted in the invitations. This is an unprecedented thing, and has caused much criticism.

Americans may conclude that the King has a right to ask whom he pleases to his garden-parties, and Mr. Keir Hardie has let it be known that even if he had received an invitation he would not have accepted it; but Mr. Hardie holds that those invited were not by any means invited in their personal capacity, but in their public capacity as members of Parliament. Mr. Hardie declares that the King's snub was to his constituency.

Speaking at a Labor gathering at Stockport, Mr. Keir Hardie referred to the incident and said he had not yet accepted any invitations to such social functions, although they had been sent to him every year since he entered the House of Commons in 1892. He added:

"But I am not going to allow either my position as a member of the Labor party, or my Socialism, or my views concerning King Edward's visit to Russia to curtail my privileges as a member of the House of Commons. I don't receive these invitations because I am Keir Hardie, but because I am a member of the House of Commons; and if I am fit to represent the working classes of Merthyr Tydfil, I am fit to attend the garden-party at Windsor. What action shall be taken remains to be seen; but one thing is certain, and that is that the incident shall not be allowed to pass without challenge."

The snubbing of Keir Hardie by the King is looked upon as a sort of censure for some of his utterances while on his recent trip to India where Hardie was considered a personage of some importance and where his "radical" remarks were taken rather seriously to the annoyance of the Home Government. Then too Mr. Hardie made a radical speech on the King's visit to the Czar. It is now rumored that if Mr. Hardie does not receive a satisfactory explanation for the omission of his name from the list of those invited he may resign his seat and test the opinion of his electors.

It is hardly likely that he will go to such an extreme. The Labor men in Parliament have sent a letter to the King's private secretary, asking for further information, and upon this will depend the future action which the party will take.

The beauties of agreements between employers and employees are being exemplified in the railway world. The men have been carrying on an agitation for better conditions. The companies said they never reduced wages, but on the contrary were always increasing wages. The color of truth was given this claim by favoring a few individuals or small groups of workers. So strongly made was this assertion of the companies (that they never made general reductions) that the provisions of last November agreement for dealing with applications for changes of wages scales were made as though all such could only be expected to come from the men's side. Conciliation Boards are about to meet and the companies have taken the bull by the horns by placing on the agendas notices of heavy reductions of wages and increased hours. The mode of procedure expected was that proposals pro and con would have been thrashed out between a Committee of the men and the railway officers, and in the event that a satisfactory understanding could not be reached then the matter was to be referred to the Sectional Boards. It now rests with the men's side of the Sectional Boards to throw out the companies demands for reductions on the ground of not having submitted them to the men.

The case of the Vatersay cottars, who were imprisoned for trespassing upon the domain of Lady Gordon Cathcart, came up in the House of Commons. During the discussion Mr. Willkie remarked that the history of 1851 was being repeated in the western islands, when the people were driven from the land of their birth to

seek a living in the wilds of Canada. Mr. Balfour called the cottars "parasites". Mr. Balfour and his class may be of that opinion, but the average man is beginning to view the ten men who are still in prison for wishing to remain on and till the land of their birth, as heroes indeed.

The suffragists will not down. A meeting was held at Caxton Hall at which a resolution in favor of votes for women was carried, and then entrusted to a committee of thirteen for presentation to the Premier. The committee marched through a dense crowd to the House where the Premier declined to receive them. All was as orderly as the proceedings of the Commons themselves. The committee returned to Parliament Square where a gang of hooligans were allowed to insult, hiss, and jeer the women. The police, instead of preserving order, made wholesale arrests of the women, not were the police at all gentle in handling their prisoners. In all twenty-nine women appeared before the magistrates and of these one was discharged and one elected to be bound over rather than go to prison. Mrs. Mary Leigh is said to have remarked when arrested, "I will be a bomb next time." "Do you mean that still?" asked the magistrate. She answered that she hoped there would not be any necessity of going to that extreme. Miss Edith New, organizer, told the magistrate it would depend upon the action of the government. "The fight will go on," was the militant retort of Miss New as she was removed to a cell.

THE SMALL FARMER.

Finds It Hard to Get Along.

Contributed by G. S. H., Kelseyville, Cal.

The title to the land deludes the small farm owner in the same way that owning railroad stock deludes the railroad worker—it makes him work harder and grumble less, which makes things much easier for the magnate. The saying that the railroads are perfectly willing the farmer should keep the title to his land provided he gives the railroad about all he makes, may have been sarcasm in years gone by, but it is close to the fact now, and each year brings it closer. Where the small farm owner pays from \$30.00 to \$45.00 per month and board to his farm hands, the farm hand makes more clear clear money than the owner. Speaking roughly, this was done in all states west of the Mississippi river, which were not formerly slave states, last year.

Twice in my life I have been a small farm owner: once, of the rich black earth prairies of Kansas; now in the Golden State (golden to Harriman et al). When in Kansas, I burned corn for fuel for two winters. Corn was 12 cents a bushel, coal 47 cents a bushel. The farmer raised the corn and the railroad owned the mine and hauled the coal. In California I raise a great many grapes and some table grapes which in N. Y. City cost the consumer 25 cents a pound, but I am compelled to sell them for \$20.00 per ton, or one cent a pound. The small farmer buys at retail, the dearest market in the world, and sell at first prices, the cheapest market in the world. Whatever he buys, the prices are made to him, and whatever he has for sale the prices are made to him. How he is going to beat this game and better his condition is hard to see, but some small farmers are beginning to see the game, and other thoughts than the community's small talk, everlasting work and the parson's Hell, are getting a hold in his brain. He is beginning to realize he is traveling in the opposite direction to the one he wants to go—financially, at least.

Farms in New England have been deserted by thousands, and the young men and women are leaving the farm for cities and towns in every state in the Union. There they become mechanics, clerks, school teachers, typewriters, or get into the professions. In several miles around my home there are but two farmers under forty years of age, and in many instances the farm is left to old people who can no longer care for it as it should be.

I frequently read of night riders in the South burning tobacco warehouses, etc., and of the Farmers' Union struggles to raise the price of cotton. This does not tell a satisfied state of the planters. I might also mention that the last estimate of farm mortgages, every state furnished a goodly number. The era of "prosperity" seemed also to have been one for the farmer to mortgage his farm. Now when you add to the thousands upon thousands of farms which are for sale at a price less than the cost of improvements which have been put upon them, you have the story of the real condition of the farmer which it would be hard for any calamity howler to adorn.

Socialism is needed as badly in farming as it is in any other department of human production.

STEVE ADAMS FREE

ANOTHER PINKERTON CONSPIRACY SMASHED.

Jury Renders Verdict "Not Guilty"—Miner Proves Alibi—His Counsel Conducted Great Defense—Town Full of Pinkertons Who Are Up to More Outrages—Almost Whole City Expected Favorable Decision for Adams.

Grand Junction, Colo., July 15.—Steve Adams, the Western Federation man, whom the Pinkertons sought to rail road for the killing of Arthur L. Collins, was cleared of the charge to-day. The jury at 1:30 this afternoon brought in a verdict of not guilty. This decision was expected by the entire town of Grand Junction.

Adams' alibi was proven at all points and his attorney O. N. Hilton, made a great plea in his defense. The prosecution made no case at all. It could only get men of "high reputation" to swear that Adams confessed to them in detail how he had killed Collins. The "confession," however, was thrown out.

The town is full of Pinkertons, and it is thought that Adams will be arrested. If so, the Pinkertons will seek to fasten the Independence explosion upon him.

Adams went to his hotel and joined with his friends who were in great spirits over his acquittal and vindication.

ENGLAND WAS AFTER ADAMS.

British Government Paid for Services of Pinkertons.

Grand Junction, Colo., July 17.—It was stated here on good authority that back of the prosecution of Steve Adams in the effort to find the murderer of Arthur Collins, stood the British government. Collins was a British subject and through his consuls in America England has donated thousands of dollars toward searching out the murderer. It is generally conceded that England paid for the services of the Pinkertons in the Collins case, though San Miguel county stood the expense of the actual trial.

It was said that if Adams were convicted and not hanged the case would become an international affair, because the British government is determined that once discovered the slayer of Arthur Collins shall not escape the extreme penalty.

COL. HIGGINSON FAVORS TEACHING SOCIALISM.

Boston, July 18.—In an interview given last night, Colonel Thomas Wentworth Higginson, the author, announced that he believes so thoroughly in Socialism that he would have the doctrine taught in every college of the country.

"It is a remedy for many existing evils and is a most powerful force for good," he said. The statement is a reply to a writer in a July magazine, who characterizes Colonel Higginson as a "parlor Socialist."

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A work from which the Socialist can gather instruction and draw encouragement.

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NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO., 28 City Hall Place, New York.

RUMBLINGS FROM ORGANIZED LABOR

Whereas, We the members of Local 174 W. F. M., assembled in regular meeting Saturday, June 27th 1908, realize that the working class are being held apart by our leaders; and

Whereas, The Socialist party has refused to meet the Socialist Labor Party in a Unity Conference; and

Whereas, The W. F. M. and the I. W. W. have failed to meet in unity; and

Whereas, We as wage earners realize that the organizations, labor and political, are the only organizations that will ever do any good to the laboring class; therefore be it

Resolved, That the leaders of the organizations mentioned immediately come together in a unity conference, and hereafter work together for the benefit of the class they, the leaders, claim to represent; and be it further

Resolved, That their respective official journals cease to cast reflections on each other; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Miners Magazine, Industrial Union Bulletin, Chicago Daily Socialist, and Daily and Weekly People, for publication, and a copy be kept on file by Local 174 W. F. M. for reference.

Frank Ewing,
Frank Burns,
James Jenson,
Committee.

Seal of Miners' Union, No. 174, W. F. M.

THE VOICE OF LABOR.

The following letter was published by the New Bedford, Mass., "Standard" (Rep):

IN PRAISE OF DANIEL DE LEON.

To the Editor of The Standard:

In the editorial page of your issue of July 7th I read these words: "The candidate of the De Leon Socialists for President is serving a twenty-five year sentence in prison—and his party seems to be proud of him."

Your utterances, Mr. Editor, gives your readers the impression that Daniel De Leon is the whole Socialist Labor party—that the rank and file are nothing but a set of idiots or crazy fanatics, upholders of crime and social disorder. Nothing of the sort. Mr. De Leon is a member of the Socialist Labor party who enjoys no more privileges than the rest of the class conscious membership.

In the capacity of editor of the party's organs, the Daily and the Weekly People, Mr. De Leon performs his duty satisfactorily to his organization. But, in case that he should deviate from the right course the door and the street would be shown to him unceremoniously, as it has been done to other prominent members of the party in the past.

I am not an idolater and don't consider Mr. De Leon infallible, but I will say that I have a great admiration for the man, because I believe that he is honest; that he is an uncompromising fighter, and a thorough revolutionist. For these sterling qualities he is hated and despised by the capitalist class and all its allies.

In regard to M. R. Preston, the Socialist Labor party candidate for President—the man who is serving a twenty-five year sentence for the "crime" of self-defense—I will say that we have investigated his case thoroughly, with the result that—of learning that he is a victim of the capitalist class, owing to his revolutionary tendencies. So when we take all the facts in consideration what else could be expected from the Nevada anarchists, the present pillars of "Law and Order," who openly declare that the only cure for the Socialist and industrialist pests is the rope and the telephone pole.

In conclusion, Mr. Editor, I must say that I am one of those "De Leon Socialists" who heartily endorse the action of the convention of the Socialist Labor party in nominating the "undesirable citizen," M. R. Preston, for president of the United States.

Joao Claudio.

INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM UPHELD.

Cleveland, Ohio, July 19.—The State initiative and referendum law was held to be constitutional yesterday by Judge Chapman in the Common Pleas Court. The test case will be carried to the State Supreme Court for final decision.

The suit was brought after an effort

was made to have a vote taken upon the franchise granted by the City Council to the Municipal Traction Company.

An election has been ordered by the City Council. The new law was passed by the State Legislature last winter.

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The suit was brought after an effort

PROPERTY VERSUS LIFE

MANY LAWS MADE TO PROTECT POSSESSIONS; FEW LAWS TO PROTECT LABOR.

Laws are supposed to be enacted for the protection of life, and incidentally for the greater security thereof, for the protection of property also.

This somewhat pedantic definition of the spirit of laws we came across the other day, and if we substitute for the word "life" that of "property" and vice versa we will find it substantially correct.

The idea of law is primarily to pro-
mote the decisions of a governing
body, and as power is always associated with possession under the present form of society, it is not to be wondered at that laws are nearly always concerned with possessions: to protect them, change them, or destroy them.

Dividing society into classes of capital-
ists and workers, and remembering that the former have had always control of governments, we see clearly why it is that there are so many laws to protect property and so few to protect life; we can then understand why one thousand miners can be destroyed in a coal mine and government ignores it, while a tele-
graph pole falls down in a mining camp where a strike is in progress and armed soldiers are brought hundreds of miles to set it right.

It is the great anomaly of civilization to-day amongst legislators and jurists that the thing owned by man is of more importance than man himself. So that we perceive laws by the score enacted to protect commerce and few passed to protect life. The courts take delight in finding intricate unconstitutionalities in the bills as they pass the Houses of Congress, although their aim is for the further security of life's brief tenure; they take a delight in picking cryptic laws in acts that tend to protect the lives of laborers exposed to danger, and their judicial anger is a sight for the when in questions of the destruc-
tion of inanimate property comes before a.

The pettier the destruction the after their indignant denunciation, for they know there is a species of high-
class thimble-ringing that is above the law.

Indeed, when we stray into the land of extended possessions that are subject to corporate menace we find that there is a useful uncertainty about legislation that gives the corporations ample opportunity to take advantage of. These our judges leave severely alone, and as most of our law givers are themselves lawyers they, too, are interested in main-
taining as long as possible the dubious shadows of legal doubts. It is in such night-shades that these gentlemen earn most of their money, and, of course, no one can be disinterested when the means whereby he lives is in question.

For years the disgusting conditions of the packing houses were a constant source of danger to human lives all over the country, and yet the pure food bill and other laws which affected the packing industry, such as the appointment of inspectors, and so forth, were fought inch by inch to prevent their becoming the law of the land. The same fate awaited the employers' liability bill, and it has since been declared unconstitutional by that enlightened bureaucracy of America we call the Supreme Court. These laws, different in type in every way, were as-
sailed for the same reason—they threat-
ened certain vested interests.

There never was a mining accident thor-
oughly investigated, yet, on the other hand, no person threatened a hundred

MEXICAN REVOLT

GAINS GROUND, U. S. "NEUTRALITY" NOTWITHSTANDING.

Men Imprisoned for Miner Offense
Kept Incapacitated, a Thing Never
Done Before—Girl Revolutionist
Tells Story of Struggle From Diaz
Rule.

Los Angeles, Cal., July 7.—The Mexican prisoners in jail here are in a very deplorable condition. Oscar Lawler, the U. S. District Attorney, issued an order on July 6 to keep them incapacitated. Even the wife and children of Labrador Rivera, one of the prisoners, are not allowed to see him. Such an order has never before been issued in the case of a man charged with a minor crime.

The Revolution in Mexico is gain-
ing ground. The U. S. troops are
guarding the border. The United States
are supposed to be holding a neutral
position, but, when the revolutionists,
hard pressed, jump into the river, and
attempt to swim across to the U. S.
shore, "our" troops force them back
at the point of a gun. To return
means to be immediately shot. Rather
than die in such a manner some prefer
drowning. There is much outspoken
disapproval of this kind of "neutral-
ity."

Senorita Andrea Gonzalez, a young
woman of the revolution, has told of
the struggle made against President
Diaz of Mexico.

Though only in her twenties, Senorita Gonzalez has been a revolutionist for 10 years. With her family, she was exiled from Mexico. Her brother, Antonio, spent four years in a Mexican prison and is now in jail at Los Angeles for his opposition to President Diaz. She herself equipped and despatched to the insurgents a leader, who, she says, is now in command at Viesca. Her writings in verse and prose against "the tyrant" have been relied upon as one of the chief weapons of the Junta.

"We tried peaceable means of over-
throwing Diaz. My brother was cast
into a dungeon and the rest of us exiled. For 10 years we have tried to
plan a bloodless victory. It was in vain. The opposition resorted to force-
able means and we are meeting them on
their own field of battle.

Senorita Gonzalez then told of the
condition of her countrymen.

"Oh, the hunger of the people of
Mexico! I receive letters from them
every day, which make me cry. 'The
beasts of the field have food,' they
write, 'the birds of the air and the
fishes of the river. But we have none,
and are hungered. What shall we do.'

"I used to write them to find work.
Then they would reply: 'The rich will
give us no work, and we shall die.'

"Now I write them: 'You have but
one life. Instead of starving, give your
life to the cause, and die to free your
children. Take arms against the tyrant!'

"To-morrow the real revolution will
envelop Mexico in a whirlwind. We
have 30,000 Liberals armed. Forty
thousand more will join as soon as the
money seized from the bank procures
them arms.

"Five generals will rally to us with
their commands, for the army is dis-
affected. The rich are aiding us more
than the Dictator would believe. All
the laborers are with us.

"Oh, the suspense, after planning
and hoping for ten years, of having the
day come at last when we shall win or
lose! I believe we shall win, but if we
fall, those who live after the
revolution will try again. We must
eventually succeed because the spirit of
liberty is with us."

COWARDLY MURDER IN A RUSSIAN FORTRESS

TRANSLATED FROM THE RUSSIAN BULLETIN.

On a deserted island where the Neva leaves the Lagoda Sea, rises the "renowned" bastille of the Russian government, the Schlusselburg fortress. Here, in the traditional "force-burg" of the Russian Czars, the political prisoners sentenced to hard labor fight for their lives and honor. It is seldom that any sound reaches the public from this prison's walls.

Some weeks ago a prisoner in the bastille was cowardly murdered by a watchman, and only now, the Genf "Golos Social Demokrata" reports the details of this new crime of the Russian government. For well-known reasons the official Russian press would not mention a word about the matter.

On May 20th, at 10 a. m., the report of the "Social Democrat" says, "the political prisoner J. Krasnobrodski was murdered at the order of the prison inspector Baron Mirbach, and of the commander of the fortress, Simberg. At that hour Krasnobrodski appeared at the window of his cell to feed the stray pigeons just as prisoners and watchmen generally do. The guard, armed with a Berdan gun, and standing on the wall of the fortress, roughly commanded the prisoner to leave the window. He repeated the command twice. But before the prisoner could find time to obey the sentinel shouted a third time, and then fired at close range, killing Krasnobrodski instantly."

For a whole year prisoners were allowed not only to stand at the windows of their cells, but they could also converse and exchange letters with the prisoners walking about. But last April Commander Simberg published the general order of October previous, issued by the Minister of Justice. The second paragraph of this order commands the watchmen to prevent prisoners from conversing with anyone passing by, or throwing slips of paper over the enclosure of the prison. In case of disobedience the watchmen are held responsible to their superiors. It can be clearly seen that this law refers only to such prisons which are in the city limits, the "façades" of which overhang the sidewalks. But the Schlusselburg bastille is located on a lonesome island and surrounded by gigantic walls and ditches. So no passers-by can here be considered.

In spite of this fact "Mr." Simberg, with the consent of his superiors, added a tenth paragraph to the instructions of the Minister, in which he said in a rather confusing manner "that the watchmen would use their weapons at

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THE BOURGEOISIE

WHAT IT IS, AND WHAT IT HAS DONE TO THE WORKING CLASS.

The bourgeoisie cannot exist without incessantly revolutionizing the instruments of production, and thereby the methods of production, and consequently all social relations. The preservation of the old methods of production was, on the contrary, the first condition of existence for all previous industrial classes. This continual revolutionizing of the methods of production, constant disturbance of the whole social system, perpetual agitation and uncertainty, distinguish the bourgeois epoch from all others. All fixed and deeply rooted social relations, with their train of established and venerated beliefs and ideas, are dissolved; all that replaces them grows old before it can crystallize. All that was solid and established crumbles away, all that was holy is profaned, and man is at last compelled to look with open eyes upon his condition of life and true social relations.

The need of a constantly expanding market for its products chases the bourgeoisie over the whole globe. Everywhere it must make its nest, everywhere settle, and everywhere establish its connections.

The bourgeoisie has, by the exploitation of the world market, given a cosmopolitan character to the production and consumption of all countries. It has, to the despair of reactionaries, cut from under the feet of industry its national basis. Old established national industries have been destroyed, and are daily being destroyed. They are dislodged by new industries, whose introduction becomes a vital question for all civilized nations; by industries which no longer use native raw material, but raw material brought from the furthest zone, and whose products are consumed not only in their own countries, but in every quarter of the globe.

The guard who committed the murder is still on his post on the fortress. Although the prisoners declared that they will not take their walks while he is on duty, the commander is as little concerned as ever. Ten hours after the murder of Krasnobrodski, an investigating judge appeared, who was satisfied with the testimony of two guards without getting any information from the prisoners who witnessed the killing.

The murder of Krasnobrodski is probably one the beginning of similar outrages.

It is only proper to state that a day before the brutal deed was committed May 14th, the fortress was visited by a correspondent of an English paper. After a short stay in a corridor purposely cleaned and looking into three cells to which Baron Mirbach led him, and partaking of a swell breakfast, the correspondent will undoubtedly explain to the whole world that the Schlusselburg fortress is no "Kartorga," but a real paradise.

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SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY

PRESIDENTIAL TICKET.

For President:
MARTIN R. PRESTON,
Miner, now wrongfully in a Nevada jail
for being true to his class.

For Vice-President:
DONALD L. MUNRO,
Machinist, Virginia.

The Roman slave was held by fetters; the wage-laborer is bound to his
owner by invisible threads. The appearance of independence is kept up
by means of a constant change of
employers, and by the legal fiction of
a contract.

—MARX.

THE USES OF POLITICAL ACTION.

A word to those who, disgusted at the corruption that is rampant in politics, and, oblivious of the corruption that is equally rampant in physical force, have in all honesty thrown political action overboard. Those, of course, are excluded with whom anti-political action is but a pretext to cover ulterior personal and corrupt motives; also are those excluded whose sufferings have become so intense as to infuriate them. Reason is out of the question with the dishonest, or the irrational. The honestly erring are alone addressed.

Here is the case of Preston. A strike was on against a restaurant-keeper, Silva, for wrong conduct towards a female employee. Preston was the Secretary of the Goldfield Cooks and Waiters Union. The industrial system of organization, then in force in Goldfield, and which the Goldfield capitalist class justly dreaded and sought to shatter, caused miners and restaurant employees to act solidly. Silva's establishment had to be picketed. Preston was put on picket duty. Silva, acting in the spirit of the Goldfield "Gossip," which counseled hanging every Socialist, off-hand, ran out with a gun pointed at Preston. Of course, Preston did not wait to be fired upon. He drew and shot Silva dead.

Preston was exercising a civic right, when on picket and assaulted. More than that—no picket duty, no strike; no strike or boycott, no Union; no Union, no Co-operative or Industrial Republic is attainable. Thus the whole Labor or Socialist Movement may be said to be pivoted upon the vindication, or the crushing of Preston. The Silva class demands, requires the crushing of him; Labor, or the working class, voicing its views through intelligent Socialism, as imperatively demands and requires his vindication and liberation.

Thus stood matters when Preston was arrested, and then condemned by a drum-corps jury.

What progress had been made towards the vindication of Preston, up to July 5 when the Socialist Labor Party nominated him for President?

All the efforts put forth in behalf of Preston, and the cause he represented, by the economic organizations that are awake to the issues of the day proved "My Lords."

ineffective. Collections were taken for the Preston and Smith Defense Fund, but these collections were slight, and slighter yet was the volume of the workers reached and roused by information upon the vital subject. It is no exaggeration to say that the cause that Preston and Smith symbolized threatened to be killed by silence—a silence that the capitalist press sedulously nursed, and that the general conditions contributed to bring about.

That is no longer so—thanks to Preston's nomination for President by the Socialist Labor Party. Into the remotest corners of the land has the name of Preston been flashed since last July 5. It matters not how denunciatorily the capitalist press has mentioned the name. The bare fact of Preston's name being mentioned with the frequency that it has been mentioned since July 5, and the increased frequency that the move of the S. L. P. insures the mentioning of his name down to and after election day, revives the dormant recollection of the outrage that capitalism perpetrated over Preston's back upon that essential arm of the Socialist Movement—the Union. The revival of that recollection is tantamount to renewed efforts for redress; it is tantamount to at least some measure of success: possibly of complete success. And this could never have been attained but by utilizing the psychologic moment of a national political campaign, and placing Preston, as his conduct justly entitles him to, "besides Washington and Lincoln," to use the stirring language of the capitalist press.

Can any honorable disarder of political action leave unavailed the opportunity that, true to its untrified posture, the S. L. P. offers him in this campaign? Impossible! The agitation for Preston and Munro, together with the issue they represent, and the votes cast for that ticket—whether the votes are counted or not—is the most practical and the most effective blow, destructive and constructive, that can be dealt in behalf of the Social Revolution in these coming months. It goes to the very heart of the Great Issue—the Economic Organization of Labor.

Political action evidently has its uses. But, of course, it must be bona fide Socialist political action—that political action that the S. L. P. is to-day the sole representative of, and that it has unflaggingly labored to set on foot in mass proportions by unflaggingly laboring for the foundation of that economic organization that will unify the workers upon the political as well as upon the industrial field.

NOT BEGGING, BUT DOING.

Mr. Samuel Gompers did not invent the saying: "He who would be free must himself strike the blow." But, although not the inventor, Mr. Gompers must be given credit for being the popularizer in the country of that rousing slogan. Often times than any other one man, often than any thousand men in the country has Mr. Gompers used the phrase. He used it in speeches manifold, he used it in articles untold. Indeed, he made the phrase do overwork. It was trotted out in sunshine and in rain, on week days and on holidays. So inseparable did the slogan grow from the lips and pen of Mr. Gompers that Gompers and the slogan began to be justly considered as one—Gompers the paladin of "he who would be free must himself strike the blow," and the slogan "he who would be free must himself strike the blow" the soul and substance of Gompers.

Acts define words. Mr. Gompers now declares in favor of the Democratic party. Says he: "We received nothing in Chicago; a great deal in Denver."

This declaration is an ACT, the previous declaration was WORDS. The act defines the words.

Mr. Gompers's slogan now is defined to read:

"He who would be free must beg."

To "receive" implies previous begging. "Begging" is not "striking"—unless the striking of the ear-drum is the striking meant.

With this fuller definition, Mr. Gompers's slogan reads:

"He who would be free must himself strike the ear-drum of his enslaver."

We always thought that was Mr. Gompers's meaning. Somehow none who watched the gentleman closely could really believe he meant the words in their usual acceptance. Somehow there was ever detectable the quaver of the poltroon when Gompers shot off the slogan—that quaver that all are familiar with who ever heard the wild blood-and-thunder ranters of the Movement, and whose mind's eye could readily see the ranteer hiding behind the nearest bed when the hour of danger should have actually appeared.

The Labor or Socialist Movement does not go from house to house abegging. It started that way in the days of its infancy, before it acquired its "sea-legs," and did not understand its mission. To progress despite all "My Lords."

that deserves the name, beggeth not. That part of it that begs, or feels constrained to play the dandy, is the submerged part. That part has not yet risen above the deluge of capitalism, least of all has it crystallized into the granite-ribbed rock that bends not, resists all storms and actions of the economic-political atmosphere, and becomes solid ground on which to stand and build—and do.

Gompers abegging and receiving crumbs, and smirking with contentment at the receipt, well symbolizes the gentleman's triple office of "President," "Editor" and, last not least, "Under-taker" of the Civic-Federated system of Unionism.

REMOVE HIM!

Thirteen days have passed by since the New York "Evening Post" published an interview with Mr. Joshua Wanhop, the gubernatorial candidate of the Socialist party in this State, in the course of which the gentleman used towards Preston, the Presidential candidate of the Socialist Labor Party, the contemptuous language that the capitalist class is applying to Preston, and ever applies to all proletarians who are true to their class in their class struggle with the exploiter—"the man Preston."

A man, especially if he considers himself a Socialist, is justified to feel above the necessity of taking notice of what the capitalist press says of him—ordinarily. Otherwise when he is reported in an interview, in quotation marks, at that. In such a case, a man, especially if he considers himself a Socialist, is bound to take notice.

Mr. Wanhop's party does not suffer for want of public conveyances of speech. It has a Yiddish daily, a German daily, and latterly an English daily also.

In not one of these has a denial—categoric as the dignity of Socialism demands—appeared in Mr. Wanhop's name of the accuracy of the words imputed to him.

Under such circumstances, silence does more than imply, it proves consent. Mr. Wanhop's silence is a loud declaration by him that he has been correctly reported.

Such a declaration calls for another—the equally loud repudiation of Mr. Wanhop by his party, indeed, his removal from its ticket.

Whatever the shade of Socialism of the modern Socialist, the interests he upholds are the class interests of the proletariat. He may be "broad enough" to take in the Countesses of Warwick, or the actual, or reputed, millionaires Wilshire, but he can do so only in a dictionary humanitarian sense. He may be intent mainly upon bringing about social conditions that may afford these social cripples, sad products of capitalist society, opportunities to live clean lives. However close he may keep to such elements, and however intense his gaze may be upon them, he will not; he can not deny that his goal is attainable only in the measure that he hews close to the class interests of the working class.

The International Congress, limp though it still may be with regard to the full economic program, has, moreover, amply expressed itself upon the subject, for the present purpose. The economic organization of the proletariat is an essential arm of the Social Revolution. The International Congress, limp though it still may be with regard to the full economic program, has, moreover, amply expressed itself upon the subject, for the present purpose. The economic organization of the proletariat is an essential arm of the Social Revolution.

"The man Preston" was doing his duty by his Union, in particular, by Unionism in general—he was on picket duty, on the post of danger. An assault with intent to kill is made upon him by the employer, and he shoots his assailant dead. For this act of righteous self-defense and defense of his class he is now in the Nevada penitentiary, sent thither by the criminal machinations of the Goldfield local of the capitalist class.

Upon this stalwart representative of the proletariat Mr. Wanhop points the finger of scorn; him he refers to in the scornful terms of the class whom Socialism combats—"the man Preston"; and, capping the ignominy of his deed, Mr. Wanhop mounts the tribune of a paper that has prescribed "the rite of death" to workingmen on strike, and from that tribune he hurls his insult upon the victimized proletarian on the firing line.

For shame, remove the miscreant from a ticket that flies the Socialist colors!

For shame, "broad" though the Socialist party may be as against the "narrow" Socialist Labor Party, remove the traitor!

Lord Rothschild, Lord Cromer and Lord Northcliffe are wasting their cash. The fortunes they have spent to secure control of the London "Times" is meant to secure control of the avenus of public information. "My Lords" will find that what they have secured control of is a corral with the fences broken down. Public information can no longer be kept corralled. It oozes abroad and leaves the would-be corralers stranded. "My Lords" will find out that they will be dealing out their journalistic "green goods" to themselves. Popular enlightenment progresses despite all "My Lords."

NO QUARTER

When Adam Smith wrote his chapter on colonies he did not have the benefit of United States colonial system in the Philippine Islands, and of the effect thereof upon the colonial practices of other and older colonies holding colonies. Spicy would have been the paragraphs that Adam Smith could then have added to his quite interesting chapter on colonies, especially after reading Gen. Leonard Wood's recent advocacy of "No quarter" for colonial insurgents, as they may, without danger, preserve all that they have so ill acquired, and then that they may engage the poor to toil and labor for them at as low rates as possible, and oppress them as much as they please.

Colonies are peculiar institutions of capitalist rule. At home, religious tolerance must be practiced; in a colony the religion of the natives, being different from the standard religions of the "mother country," becomes a pretext to outrage them, and the outrage is committed under the cloak of religion. At home, some semblance of fairness must be preserved towards the worker: in the distant colony the natives are treated with impunity as a conquered race. At home, favorites can not all be placed in comfortable insecures: a colony furnishes golden opportunities for soft berths where favorites can make fortunes in a short time. All this, and much more to the same effect, do colonies mean to the capitalist alleged "mother," but more properly "step-mother" countries. And all this has been practiced before by France, by Spain, by England in their colonies.

But times progress. Of late the barbarian methods of old have been considerably held in check. "Opposition" parties in parliaments, availing themselves of the facilities for gathering news, have had a salutary effect upon the conduct of colonial officers. That meant a reduction of income. At this season Gen. Wood turns up in Europe, apologizes for and justifies the "No quarter" conduct of Roosevelt's pets in the Philippines, and thereby gives a new lease of life, or rather promotes to life the worst practices that formerly blackened the records of colonial administration. Quick was the ruling class of Europe to see their opportunity, and seize it. Gen. Wood's words were telegraphed all over and praised. If a reporter finds it necessary to give no quarter to native colonial insurgents, why, "No quarter" can not be found fault with; "No quarter" is democratic, it is republican, it is Christian.

"Tis vanity, then, and most condemnable pride, for a man of bulk and character to despise another of less size in the world, and of meager alliance, for want of them; because the latter may have the merit, where the former has only the effects of it in an ancestor; and though the one be great by means of a grandfather, the other is so, too, but 'tis by his own; then, pray, which is the bravest man of the two?—William Penn.

Capitalist rule in America is spreading its poisonous exhalations beyond our own borders. It is infecting Europe. It is becoming an international plague.

A PULITZER AS UMPIRE

"Mr. Roosevelt and Socialism" is an article to which the New York "World" of the 13th instant treats its patient readers, and in the course of which this passage occurs:

"It was not Preston, the Socialist inmate of a Nevada jail, but Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States, who at Indianapolis and at Princeton denounced the predatory man of great wealth, the predatory capitalist" and the "malefactors of great wealth."

And so the article goes on and on denouncing "the virulence of speech and intemperance of epithet in the incitement of class against class."

However interesting the fact, for the purpose of this comment it is of secondary consideration to see a journal that claims to be anti-criminal, rave against the denunciation of crime; or to watch the same journal, which claims to be a defender of "law and order," drag into "the mire of Socialism" the chief magistrate of the country, and lump him with "frenzied Socialist agitators" in and out of jail. Interesting though these facts are, there is another fact that leaps out of the "The World's" article, and which is entitled to the right of way.

That fact is that, if the Socialists are, indeed, "virulent in speech and intemperate in epithet, then the Prophets and Jesus must, in "The World's" opinion, have used downright billingsgate.

Denunciation of the rich who "grind the faces of the poor" is a favorite expression with Isaiah; execration of the ways of the rich, "a generation whose teeth are as swords, and their jaw-teeth as knives, to devour the poor from the earth and the needy from among men," is a constant theme in Proverbs; and as to Jesus—just listen:

"Woe unto you that are rich—

"Woe unto you, scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites! for ye devour widows' houses and for a pretence make long prayers: therefore ye shall receive the greater damnation."

"It is easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle, than for a rich man to enter the Kingdom of God."

"Woe unto you, scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites! for they make clean the outside of the cup and of the platter, but within they are full of extortion and excess."

"Ye serpents, ye generation of vipers; and so forth and so on."

If such speech is not virulent, if such epithets are not intemperate, then the Socialists are models of self-restraint;

CLIPPINGS FROM WELL-KNOWN AUTHORS

Laws and Government.

Therefore I must say that, as I hope for mercy, I can have no other notion of all the other governments that I see or know, than that they are a conspiracy of the rich, who on pretence of managing the public only pursue their private ends, and devise all the ways and arts they can find out: first, that they may, without danger, preserve all that they have so ill acquired, and then that they may engage the poor to toil and labor for them at as low rates as possible, and oppress them as much as they please.

And if they can but prevail to get these contrivances established by the show of public authority, which is considered as the representative of the whole people, then they are accounted laws.

—Sir Thomas More.

What Is Ancestry.

What matter is it of whom any one is descended, that is not of ill fame; since 'tis his own virtue that must raise, or vice depress him? An ancestor's character is no excuse to a man's ill actions, but an aggravation of his degeneracy; and since virtue comes not by generation, I neither am the better nor the worse for my forefather: to be sure, not in God's account; nor should it be in man's. Nobody would endure injuries the easier, or reject favors the more, for coming by the hand of a man well or ill descended.

I confess it were greater honor to have had no blots, and with an hereditary estate to have had a lineal descent of worth; but that was never found; no, not in the most blessed of families upon earth; I mean Abraham's. To be descended of wealth and titles, fills no man's head with brains, or heart with truth; those qualities come from a higher cause.

"Tis vanity, then, and most condemnable pride, for a man of bulk and character to despise another of less size in the world, and of meager alliance, for want of them; because the latter may have the merit, where the former has only the effects of it in an ancestor; and though the one be great by means of a grandfather, the other is so, too, but 'tis by his own; then, pray, which is the bravest man of the two?—William Penn.

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—Mrs. Partington on Intemperance.

"Intemperance," said Mrs. Partington solemnly, with a rich emotion in her tone, "is like an after-dinner speech," at the same time bringing her hand, containing the snuff she had just brought from the box, down upon her knee, while Lion, with a violent sneeze, walked away to another part of the room.

Intemperance is a monster with a good many heads, and creeps into the bosoms of families like any cobra or an alligator, and destroys

THE DAILY & WEEKLY PEOPLE

CORRESPONDENCE

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

NEEDS THE PEOPLE:

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Find enclosed three 6-month subs to Weekly People, and also \$1.25 for Daily for myself from now up to Election, as I feel I must keep posted. I realize that we cannot expect the truth from the capitalist press, and that is the feature of the Daily. I must have it. Will try to hustle more subs, as work picks up at mines.

John M. Francis.

Duquoin, Ill., July 12.

PRESTON AND INSPIRATION.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I am a Pennsylvania miner. The shrieks of the capitalist press inspire me to strike up this song:

The S. L. P. inspiration
Has caused great consternation—
We know it by the shrieking of
the foe.

With the miner's pick and picket
On to the Socialist Labor ticket
Bully, boys, there's naught to tick it
Hurrah for Preston and Munro!

M. M.

Scranton, Pa., July 12.

COOPER, DEAD-BEAT.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Seeing that a certain Cooper who claims to be in the S. L. P. is going about the country sponging upon the party membership. I deem it my duty to give the following information:

Cooper is an Englishman between 35 and 40 years of age, about 5 ft 9 in. tall, medium built, dark hair and moustache. He is beginning to be bald. He has several gold filled teeth. He presents a pleasant and gentlemanly appearance.

Cooper joined the S. L. P. while in Pueblo, Colorado, and has a letter from Carl Demms, and also one from Anderson, State Secretary of the Colorado S. L. P. One of these letters acknowledges a contribution of \$1.00 to the campaign fund. These and some quite well constructed lies he will use to "pull" a comrade's "leg" for several dollars if possible; but will possess his soul in patience if he gets but little.

Cooper got but \$2.00 from me, whereupon I wrote to Pueblo and learned that several are looking for him. As he is travelling I ask publication of this warning in the Daily and Weekly.

He spoke of going abroad. If he'll come back I'll give him a reception literally "without gloves"; and if any comrade who meets him is able, I'll thank him if he will do so on my behalf.

C. H. Chase.

New York, July 15.

HUNG BY THEIR OWN LANGUAGE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Theodore Roosevelt shoots a fleeing unarmed Spaniard in the back, and calls it "Bravery."

Harry K. Thaw shoots down in a cold-blooded manner Stanford White, and calls it "Brain storm."

Martin R. Preston, on picket duty, shoots and kills in self-defense, and the capitalist newspapers and mining magnates call it "Murder."

Is it possible to give a better class illustration on the stump this campaign than this? We should utilize it for all it's worth.

Claudius.

Jamaica, July 13.

THE CAPITALIST PRESS KNOWS WHY IT HOWLS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I read with interest and great satisfaction the howling of the capitalist press because of the nomination of Martin R. Preston for President by the S. L. P. in convention assembled. Thereby is demonstrated the clear-headed appreciation by the delegates of the situation that confronts the proletariat of the United States, and, in fact, of the whole world. The capitalist class understand the significance of this nomination as well as the most intelligent proletarian and they recognize the handwriting upon the wall, "Mene, Mene, Tekel, Uphar-

sen."

Preston was selected by his comrades in Goldfield as a picket. Knowing it was a position of great danger and knowing him to be brave and fearless, and believing him to be the man for an emergency, they were not disappointed. For the same reason he was selected by the S. L. P., and is accepted by the working class generally as their stand-

ard bearer.

The present howl of the capitalist press reminds me of an event which occurred in this State something over twenty years ago. S. Seiler, of Bridgeport, had been nominated upon the ticket of the Labor Party for Comptroller, and not feeling he could spare his time from his little business to make the campaign he telephoned his declination to the State Central Committee. The next morning the capitalist press of the State was overloaded with commendations of the wise, conservative and intelligent course of Mr. Seiler. He was literally buried under the deluge of capitalist praise. Seiler, realizing the position in which he was placed, sent another dispatch to the effect "he had observed from the tone of the capitalist press that he had made a great mistake in declining the nomination, and therefore withdrew his declination. The capitalist press then reversed and dealt out the most unfeeling condemnation of his action. Among the gentlest epithets was the one, "Crazy anarchists." And the Labor party polled the largest vote in their history.

H. H. Lane.

New Haven, Conn., July 12.

THE "HOWL" RAMMED BACK.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The Richmond "Times Despatch" of July 7 having printed an editorial attack on the Socialist Labor Party for "nominating a convict" I answered in a letter which that paper published to-day. The letter read:

"Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

"Sir,—In your issue of the 7th inst. an editorial, entitled "The Socialist Labor Party," states that that organization has nominated for the presidency of the United States a convict, but no intimation is given to your readers as to the nature of the offense for which this man is imprisoned."

"Martin R. Preston, of Goldfield, Nev., the person in question, though convicted of murder, is the victim of injustice. His life was about to be taken by a desperate enemy, whom he shot and killed in self-defense. Briefly stated, the circumstances were as follows:

"Preston was a miner, belonging to the Industrial Workers of the World, which at the time had a strong hold in Goldfield, and embraced nearly all the local labor unions. This organization incurred the hostility of the mine owners and the Citizens' Alliance, who employed tactics similar to those previously adopted in Colorado in order to wipe out the Industrial Workers of the World and the Western Federation of Miners. As a result of this labor-crushing policy, various strikes occurred, among which was one of the female employees in the restaurants.

"One Silvia, who conducted a restaurant in Goldfield, had been charged by a waitress in his employ with having made improper proposals to her, and of having withheld her wages. After an investigation by the union of which the young woman was a member, a boycott was declared against Silvia's establishment. The motto of the Industrial Workers of the World being "An injury to one is the concern of all," the boycott was pushed with vigor. Preston, the miner, was acting as a union picket opposite the restaurant when Silvia, in a rage, rushed at him with a gun, declaring his purpose to kill him. Preston's only recourse to save his life was to shoot, which he did with fatal results to Silvia.

"The trial and the verdict were travesties on justice, the principal evidence adduced by the prosecution being that of criminals and desperadoes who had been imported by the detectives in the employ of the mine owners.

"Preston was convicted and sentenced to twenty-five years and a young fellow named Smith, also a union man, who happened to be near when the shooting occurred, was given ten years as accessory. An appeal has been taken and the Supreme Court of Nevada has the matter under consideration.

"The circumstances surrounding the labor troubles at Goldfield and the lawless tactics of the mine owners' organization were a few months ago reported by the government commission sent there by President Roosevelt, whose scathing arraignment of those responsible for the importation of Federal troops is still fresh in the public mind.

"It is the firm belief of multitudes of the working class that Preston's conviction was on account of his being a Socialist and an industrial unionist, as well as a member of the Western Federation of Miners.

"Possessing, as he does, intelligence, integrity, courage, and with a clean record for loyalty to his class, Preston deserves the honor which has been conferred upon him by the Socialist Labor convention.

"As to the constitutionality of his candidacy, he being three years below the stipulated age, this noncompliance with the provisions of the Constitution will inflict no hardship on society. The capitalist class has, by its example in numerous cases where real crises existed involving human life and liberty, demonstrated that the Constitution is not a very serious consideration and interposes no insuperable barrier when material interests constitute the issue. If Preston is elected his constituents will make an effort to twist the venerable document, for one time, to suit the ends of the working class."

To this the Editor appended the following note:

"[In view of the fact that Preston has just declined the nomination of his party, it would seem that the effort to twist the venerable document will have to be postponed till some later date.—Editor.]"

Alex B. McCulloch.
Manchester, Va., July 10.

NO DIVIDING UP UNDER SOCIALISM.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The Texas non-Socialist proletariat seems to think that Socialism is nothing but a dividing up proposition, and that the present form of government and all its doing are just and sane. It is here as everywhere. You can't find it different when you go to the proletariat and talk Socialism to him. His argument is, "You want to divide up. Does it hurt you to see others prosper and have plenty? Go out and get some yourself, and you will not be in need of anything. There is plenty to be had for every one. All you have to do is to go out and get it." But that same workingman doesn't stop to think that if you are able to go and get it you are exploiting others who are weaker than you, and in the mad rush you will trample the weak.

The dividing has been all on one side, and left numerous weak ones in its wake. And when you go out to gather your "plenty" it is from those very weak ones that you must take it.

I know of an instance that has happened here in a small town near San Antonio where the "dividing up" has been neatly illustrated. A farmer who had been dealing with a merchant for a number of years had run up a debt amounting to three hundred dollars.

One day when the farmer came to town the merchant called to him and said, "Now look here, John, I need money, and you can do me a favor by making out notes for the sum that you owe me. The banker will advance me the money." Of course, John was not up to the tricks of how to divide. He went ahead, like an honest fellow, and made out the notes. Crops turning out poor, John was unable to meet payment on the notes. So Mr. Banker and Mr. Merchant had a chat together and it was decided that as Mr. John had a nice piece of land they would close him out. And they did. Now, the strange thing is that when you meet that kind of proletarian he tells you, "You want to divide up." I say there is too much dividing up" going on now. Socialism will put a stop to such kind of dividing up, and it will give the proletariat the full product of his labor. So wake up, brothers, and unite in a mighty workingmen's army which organizes to end exploitation.

Three ex-convicts, bank robbers, as proven by their records, were summoned to give perjured testimony. Ex-Pinkerton detectives perjured themselves by giving the story that they were partners to a conspiracy. In short, the manufacture of perjured evidence in itself revealed a ghastly crime of the real conspirators—the Mine Owners' Association and their allies.

Preston and Smith went to trial. They had to be convicted. It was the order of the capitalists. False witnesses had to be secured. The prosecuting attorney permitted deliberate perjury to be committed. The jury was packed with men who perjured themselves to get on the jury.

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The eight other men, although held on the same charges on which Smith and Preston were convicted, were released. The capitalist conspirators did not dare to put them to trial because they feared the exposures of their nefarious plot, since the criminal records of their chief witnesses had been exposed. But two men had been sent to jail on the perjured testimony of the allies of the Mine Owners and the Citizens' Alliance.

WHAT DID M. R. PRESTON AND SMITH DO?

[Below is the account given by the "Industrial Union Bulletin," July 11, 1908, of the events connected with the incarceration of Preston and Smith.]

A working girl, employed in the restaurant owned by a brutal exploiter, J. Silva, quit her job because of the overbearing and tyrannical conduct of her employer.

J. Silva thereupon refused stubbornly to pay her the wages due her. The girl was a member of the Union. A committee was delegated to settle the matter. The restaurant owner refused to pay the wages he owed. Thereupon all the employees in his place refused to work any longer for him. The place was "shunned" by all workers in that city. Pickets were stationed around the restaurant to tell those who did not know the true story of the "restaurant" and within 24 hours there wasn't a living soul that would get meals in Silva's restaurant.

Pickets still stood guard when M. R. Preston, the secretary of the Cooks' and Waiters' Union, relieved them and went on duty himself. The owner noticed him. He blamed the trouble and loss of trade on Preston. In his fury he grabbed an automatic pistol from a shelf and rushed to the door. Attempting to shoot Preston, he failed because he did not understand the mechanism of the gun. Again trying to shoot, Preston luckily having his gun with him, shot in self-defense. Silva was wounded and later he died from the wounds. Preston surrendered to the authorities, giving the true and corroborated version of the incident. But the Mine Owners' Association and Citizens' Alliance immediately seized the opportunity to railroad Preston to jail, and they imagined they would destroy thereby the organization of the workers.

Jos. Smith, who was previous to this secretary of the Union, was also arrested at the behest of the Mine Owners' Association. He was charged with conspiracy. Later on eight others were arrested on the same charge.

Preston and Smith went to trial. They had to be convicted. It was the order of the capitalists. False witnesses had to be secured. The prosecuting attorney permitted deliberate perjury to be committed. The jury was packed with men who perjured themselves to get on the jury.

It was rumored yesterday that the nomination had been offered to a shoemaker and he had declined it.

"I'd rather stick to making shoes," he said to a committee that called on him, "than accept a nomination for President. I'm making \$10 a week, and the boss would bounce me if I accepted."

"But you are one of our best orators and it is your duty to accept. Remember, the social revolution is coming."

"Sorry," replied the shoemaker, "but I'd rather keep my job."

Therefore, while De Leon is chasing around the country looking for a man, the committee is on the still hunt here.

The National Committee will meet next Wednesday.—N. Y. World.

Martin R. Preston, named as candidate for President by the Socialist Labor Party, said in State's prison in Carson City when he heard of the nomination:

"I'm not eligible. A candidate for President must be thirty-five; I'm twenty-five. Again, a candidate must be a citizen, and while I'm in prison I have no citizenship."

But at a meeting of Socialists at No. 28 City Hall place yesterday it was decided to keep Preston's name on the ticket.

"He has nothing to say about it," declared one of the leaders. "We found him in prison and believe he'll make an ideal candidate. We'll give him a campaign manager with headquarters in New York. The only way Preston can stop us is by injunction."—N. Y. World, July 15.

Perhaps the reason is that here in the East the idea has grown that the speaker can do it all, while, as a matter of fact, the most that should be expected of a speaker is that he should sufficiently arouse the interest of his audience to make possible the sale of literature. Looking over our sales records it strikes us that many of our sections are poorly equipped with literature and they should at once stock up and go into the campaign as though they meant business. Nothing so much discourages buying upon the part of an audience as a meager supply of literature.

Go into the fray with plenty of ammunition, in the shape of Weekly People, and pamphlets. Don't measure the success of the meetings by the applause given, rather determine the success by the number of people who have come in closer contact with the Movement through having purchased a paper or a pamphlet. If interested they will know where to get more. Keep up the equipment and keep it working.

Watch the label on your paper. It will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month second, the day, third, the year.

HOW THEY HOWL

Comments of the Capitalist Press on the Nomination of Preston.

By nominating a thirty-two-year old convict for President, the convention of the Socialist Labor Party appeared anxious to show its contempt for the United States Constitution. The Constitution declares that no man shall be eligible to the Presidency until he has attained the age of thirty-five. The fact that the Socialist Labor nominee has some twenty years yet to serve in prison, under his sentence, is also a condition not apparently contemplated by that document.

Party leader De Leon asserts that the people of the United States will seat his candidate if elected, which, under the circumstances, was a safe thing to say.—Richmond, Va., Times-Despatch, July 7.

"I nominate for President our friend and former associate now nobly serving his country in State's prison." "But a man in jail can't run," suggested another delegate. "Nor he isn't apt to make any bad breaks, either," resumed the first speaker, this happy hit sweeping the convention with the force of a tidal wave.—Philadelphia Ledger, July 8.

Orators take notice. The Socialist Labor party is out with hook, line and sinker to catch a candidate for President who talks well and long. The public need not be astonished if it soon sees an advertisement something in this fashion:

"WANTED—A candidate for President on the ticket of the Socialist Labor Party. Only orators need apply. Wages \$2 a day and expenses during campaign. Apply to Daniel De Leon, No. 28 City Hall Place, manager.

Daniel De Leon, leader of the Socialist Labor party, hasn't found the man who will accept a Presidential nomination in place of Morris Preston, who was named, but can't run because he is in prison in Carson City for killing a man. But De Leon hasn't given up hope.

It was rumored yesterday that the nomination had been offered to a shoemaker and he had declined it.

"I'd rather stick to making shoes," he said to a committee that called on him, "than accept a nomination for President. I'm making \$10 a week, and the boss would bounce me if I accepted."

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A private telegram was received several days ago from Preston by Daniel De Leon, the founder of the S. L. P., declining the nomination. Since then he has ignored all messages asking him to change his mind. Whether he likes it or not the De Leon Socialists will run Preston as their candidate, stump the country for him and otherwise act as

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

T. E. Paul Augustine, National Secretary.

28 City Hall Place.

CANADIAN S. L. P.

National Secretary, W. D. Forbes.

12 Wellington Road, London, Ont.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.

(The Party's literary agency.)

28 City Hall Place, N. Y. City.

Notice—For technical reasons no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 10 p.m.

N. E. C. SUB-COMMITTEE.

Regular meeting of the N. E. C. Sub-Committee held Wednesday July 16th, at Daily People Building, 28 City Hall Place. Present, Lechner, Malmberg, Brauckmann, Rosenberg, Hammer, Hall, Kuhn, Hanlon, Oatley, Schraff, Ball, Absent: Wegener, Butterworth, Lafferty, Schwartz. Kuhn chairman.

Minutes of previous meeting read and adopted.

Auditing Committee reported having been unable to finish work. Expects to have some ready by next meeting.

Correspondence: From Gilhaus, Seattle, Wash., giving encouraging information, reporting on work of agitation in Seattle, sending expense account, and stating that S. P.ites in Washington were disgusted with tactics of S. P.—Filed.

From Mich. S. E. C. regarding tour of Gilhaus, and explaining inability to send delegate to convention.—Filed.

From Passaic County, N. J., regarding election of officers.—Filed.

From J. Garibaldi, San Antonio, Texas, requesting literature in Polish language, for agitation. Answered and filed.

From Keystone, W. Va., Local of Italian Socialist Federation, requesting information regarding Italian literature, giving information, and sending application for charter with 26 charter members. Moved by Rosenberg, seconded by Malmberg "that charter be granted."—Carried unanimously.

From S. L. P. of Canada, expressing regret of inability to send fraternal delegates to National Convention, and giving information regarding affairs in Canada.—Filed.

From Pierson, Chicago, offering his services as canvasser for subs and stating conditions under which he would work.—Filed.

From Cody, Canal Zone, Panama, sending money for Operating Fund.

From California S. E. C. sending copy of report which has been sent to sections in state and giving information.—Filed.

From Ill. S. E. C. requesting credentials for Pierson as canvasser for all Party organs.—Moved by Hammer, seconded by Hanlon, "that secretary be instructed to reply that the N. E. C. Sub-Committee will issue a credential based on all credentials of various party organs that Pierson may secure." Carried unanimously.

The secretary read a copy of circular letter sent out to state committees and unattached sections.—Moved by Hammer, seconded by Malmberg "that action of National Secretary be endorsed."—Carried unanimously.

The Secretary reported regarding action and instructions of N. E. C. on various matters.

Meeting adjourned at 10:15 p.m.

Max Rosenberg, Sec'y.

MASSACHUSETTS S. E. C.

Regular meeting held Tuesday, July 14, at 1165 Tremont street, Boston. Present—Bohmboch, Mulligan, Houtenbrink, Starnfeldt. Chairman, Houtenbrink.

Minutes of previous meeting adopted as read.

The credentials of E. Vinblad, of Section Somerville, were accepted and delegate seated to fill vacancy caused by G. Lidberg, removed from the city.

Communications—From James Hayes of Leominster, ordering dues stamps and stating that the mill workers in that locality were still on short time.

From Sections Fall River and Somerville, financial reports and ordering dues stamps. From J. M. Hayes of Stoughton, requesting a speaker for Friday, July 17. From F. F. Brennan of Salem, funds collected on sub-list. From David Craig of Milford, heartily endorsing the nomination of the national convention and requesting two subscriptions lists for the campaign. From Section Worcester inquiring if arrangements could be made to have speakers for Sunday meetings on the Common.

From F. J. Boyle of Revere, a lengthy criticism of the acts of the convention.

Bills from F. F. Brennan and A. E. Reimer, delegates to the national convention, four and one half days' board and room, \$5.50 each; were ordered paid.

Committee reported upon having set date Friday, August 21, for the holding of state caucuses, and state convention Tuesday evening, September 8. Accepted.

Voted to hold state conference of Party members, Sunday, September 8, in Boston. Secretary was instructed to

request Sections to forward available names for Presidential Electors and to fill the state ticket. Arthur E. Reimer, delegate to the national convention and to national executive committee, rendered his report, which was accepted.

Moved that the Massachusetts S. E. C. endorse the nominees of the national convention, Martin R. Preston and Donald L. Munro.

Auditor's report for quarter ending June was accepted and copies ordered sent to Sections and embossed and sent to Sections and members-at-large. Adjournment followed.

John Sweeney, Secretary.

PENNSYLVANIA S. E. C.

The S. E. C. of the S. L. P. of Pennsylvania met at headquarters, 2300 Lebanon street, Pittsburgh, on July 12, with Thomas as chairman.

Present—Thomas, Clever, Weber and Clark. Absent—Gray, Rupp, Kephart, Layton, Male, Markley, Drugmand, Herrington.

Minutes of last meeting read and adopted.

Communications—From P. Augustine, inclosing dues stamps and giving information on proposed Gilhaus tour. From H. Spittal, Org. Section Erie, order for dues stamps and inquiring about Gilhaus tour. From A. Mullen, Section Philadelphia, order for dues stamps and requesting S. E. C. to make further nominations on state ticket. From Robt. Richardson, asking for speaker for his locality. From Paul Dreisel, declining nomination for Presidential Elector. From J. A. McConnell, resignation as member of N. E. C. and offer of complete file of Daily Peoples to S. E. C. From Thos. Wielding, inclosing money for dues.

On motion communications were received, acted on and filed.

Motion by Weber and Clever that the S. E. C. engage Gilhaus for two weeks; carried. By Weber and Clark, that the S. E. C. make no further nominations; carried. By Clark and Clever, that Weber be sent to Rochester to speak for the party; carried. By Clark and Weber, that the resignation of McConnell be accepted; carried. By Weber and Clark, that the S. E. C. elect some one to fill balance of term; carried. W. H. Thomas of Buena Vista was nominated and elected by acclamation. Secretary was instructed to request Section Allegheny County to make nominations for four members of S. E. C. to fill places of Male, Layton, Kephart and Herrington.

Bill of 26th Ward Branch for June and July rent ordered paid.

Warrant for \$29.00 to cover expense of last month ordered drawn.

Motion to adjourn carried.

TO MEMBERS AND SYMPATHIZERS OF THE S. L. P. IN CALIFORNIA.

Greeting:—

The State Committee at its last meeting decided that in order to give our members and sympathizers a chance to cast their votes for the Socialist Labor Party, we call upon the Sections and members-at-large to make nominations for one elector whose name is to be written on the blank column on the ballot of the coming General Election on November 3rd. Sections and members-at-large must have their nominations in the hands of the State Executive Committee on or before July 27th, with the number of votes cast for each nominee.

The State Executive Committee contemplates getting out a leaflet explaining the reasons for our inability to appear on the official ballot. We will urge the necessity of every wage worker entering his protest against wage slavery by writing in the elector's name on the ballot. We will also explain the complexion of the Socialist party, state and nationally; its attitude on various questions, trade unionism, immigration, etc. and state our position on these questions.

For this purpose we will need \$75.00 to \$100.00, and hence we call upon each and all of you to contribute to the best of your ability on the campaign lists. All money collected is to be sent to the undersigned, who will forward the National Executive Committee pro rata to the National Secretary.

Trusting this meets with an early response, we remain, —

The California State Executive Committee,

Louis C. Haller, Sec'y-Treas.,

400 East 7th street, Los Angeles, Cal.

P. S.—The result of vote on delegate to National Convention was as follows:

John Holler, 10; O. M. Johnson, 11;

H. J. Schade, 14; A. J. Corker, 4; L.

C. Haller, 10.

Our delegate, Harry J. Schade, having gone to Pittsburgh on a visit in May, the state organization is fortunate as our expense for sending our delegate from Pittsburgh to New York and back will not be much over \$25.00 which is a big saving over the lowest excursion rate of \$100.00.

Louis C. Haller.

The New York Labor News Company

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sound Socialist literature.

OPERATING FUND.

One thing stands out clearly in our minds, and that is that there must be a lot of hustling for subscriptions in order to allow the discontinuance of this fund. If properly handled we hope to see the new plan of the Press Security League do away with the pressing necessity for this fund, but as the League's printed matter is only going out now, and as results cannot be expected at once, we must urge this fund a while longer. In looking over the contributions to the Operating Fund, we find the names of many who have contributed several times; all such we would advise to join the Press Security League as contributors. Send names and addresses to A. C. Kuhn, at this address. Comrade Kuhn has a few items to acknowledge, and he will acknowledge them once the old form is closed up, and the new plan is in working order.

Until the Press Security League sees results keep this fund in mind.

O. J. Hughes, Brooklyn, N. Y.	1.00
"E. and H." Riga, Russia	1.00
James Schlitt, Portland, Ore.	2.50
Section Worcester, Mass.	3.00
S. Thompson, New York	2.00
E. T. Oatley, Plainfield, N. J.	2.00
Clara Lucas, Rockaway, N. J.	1.00
W. J. Davis, San Francisco50
J. L. Wright, "	1.00
Somebody, "15
J. Devins, "15
J. Walsh, "50
J. A. S. Brooklyn25
Total	15.05
Previously acknowledged	2,815.39
Grand total	\$2,830.44
Less error in crediting G. C. McShane, San Fran-	
Correct total	\$2,829.44

FOR A VIGOROUS CAMPAIGN IN COLORADO.

For financial reasons, Colorado was not represented at our National Convention which was held in New York.

Although not represented at the convention Colorado must not be found lagging behind in the work of the present campaign.

A State ticket must be nominated for the November elections, and

petitions circulated for signatures, to place our candidates on the ballot. Literature must be distributed, subscribers secured for The People, and a vigorous campaign carried on.

Let us hear from you, comrades. Give us your views and suggestions as to how you think we can best and most effectively carry on the work and accomplish something this summer that will bring us nearer to our goal, the Socialist Republic.

For the Colorado S. E. C. Geo. Anderson, State Sec'y. Box 73, Montclair, Colo., July 1.

MILWAUKEE, NOTICE!

The State Committee and Section Milwaukee will hold a joint meeting, FRIDAY evening, July 31, at S. L. P. Headquarters, for the purpose of putting up a state ticket. Other important matters are also to be disposed of.

Albert Schnabel, Organizer.

CHICAGO STREET MEETINGS.

TUESDAY, July 21 and 28—Aldin Ave. and Clark Sts. Speakers: A. Lingenfelter, F. Barndt and Moeller.

THURSDAY, July 23 and 30—Forty-eighth Ave. and Indiana St. Speakers: A. S. Carm, Lingenfelter and Moeller.

SATURDAY, July 25 and August 1—11th and Michigan Ave. Speakers: W. E. Tullar and Lingenfelter.

MADISON and PEORIA STS. Speakers: F. Barndt and Moeller.

SUNDAY, July 26—Halsted and O'Brien Sts. Speakers: A. Lingenfelter, Carm and Moeller.

BRIDGEPORT, ATTENTION!

The Labor Lyceum will hold a picnic in Stadler's Park, SUNDAY, July 26th. Every comrade in Bridgeport and vicinity should attend.

Committee.

SECTION LOS ANGELES'S OFFICERS.

Organizer—Frank Appel, 738½ San Julian street.

Recording Secretary—Jas. C. Hurley, 400 East Seventh street.

Financial Secretary—Ad. Demuth, 409 East Seventh street.

Treasurer—Geo. Edwards, 2136 Esmeralda avenue.

ANOTHER SUE STORY READY.

"The Branding Needle," the latest of the Sue stories to issue from the press, is now ready for delivery. The book is 128 pages, cloth. Price 50 cents.

Louis C. Haller.

The New York Labor News Company

is the literary agency of the Socialist

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New York Labor News Co.,
28 City Hall Place,
New York.

GET IT GOING

THE WORK OF PROPAGANDA IS FAR TOO SLOW—TAKE HOLD EVERY BODY.

For the week ending July 17th we received 112 subscriptions to the Weekly People, and 37 mail subscriptions to the Daily People, a total of 149. This record is nothing like it could and should be.

Those sending two or more:

H. Finken, Mystic, Conn.	6
M. Stodel, New Haven, Conn.	2
C. E. Warner, "	3
L. Ginther, Colo. Springs, Colo.	3
C. Demins, Denver, Colo.	2
A. Gillins, Tacoma, Wash.	6
G. C. McShane, San Francisco	6
H. E. Long, "	2
L. C. Haller, Los Angeles, Cal.	2
Press Committee, Cincinnati, O.	3
M. Kopelman, Fargo, N. D.	2
J. M. Francis, Duquoin, Ill.	4
W. Kern, New Orleans	4
R. Strach, San Antonio, Tex.	4
L. Le Coste, New Orleans	2
A. Kaucher, St. Louis, Mo.	2
E. M. Sterry, Providence, R. I.	2
J. T. Juergens, Canton, O.	3
E. Schade, Newport News, Va.	3
O. Schwitzgabel, Kansas City, Mo.	3
Branch II, Jersey City	1.85
" L "	1.00
Everett, Mass.	1.00
9 & 11 A. D., New York	1.00
Joliet, Ill.	1.00
Philadelphia, Pa.</td	